CITY OF WASHINGTON. MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 27, 1845.

Hee, James Pierce, James K. Whipple, W. H. Hammitt, and R. A. Henry, are authorized to

WE UNION AND FORCE OF THE REPUB LICAN PARTY.

time, the opinion which we hold, that ex-

stands pledged to advance. Let the party which brought that statesman into power, ever remember what it is he has done for us upon the measure of Texas annexation—what for us upon our rela-tions with Mexico! Congress is about to meet we weeks hence will bring the representatives of the people together, to deliberate upon the interests of their country—to give a definitive shape to the

Above all, should there be some differences of opinion among our political friends upon any se of the great measures shortly to be submitted to the deliberations of Congress, let those differences be productive of no consequences of greater moment than those differences of opinion them-

We see that a southern whig paper, which has ever right.

The done more injury to its friends than it was ever able its inflict upon its opponents, is counting upon our divisions and distractions. These idle hopes and vain "weish" tations would not attract our observation, had the same not received the endorsement of so respect the a paper as the National Intelligencer. Vair

may save a world of trouble both to herself and to the as it confidently assumes, a clear indication certain disruption of the colonial republic, nd of the tendency of every enlargement of territo

"anxious wish!" All America, or rather all nocratic America, devoutly hopes for its perfect Union asks of the monarchy—the only favor (if it capable of conferring upon us. Its protection we have borne and recovered from. Its strong arm we have resisted with success, both by land and sea. The fatal virus of its political system, more danger ous than its arms, has not yet palsied our national Its lovely queen and its baby princes we can do without. Its ruler by Divine right, America does not covet. Its titled lords it may pamper as long as its starving thousands will furnish it the means for doing so; but its example will hardly be imitated on his side of the Atlantic. Its crushing taxes are and a contented people, than a wretched populace to freedom and to glory." But, thanks be to the infatuation of England, she has compelled us to 'tread it apart" from her, unclogged by her mona chy, her extravagant aristocracy, her narrow laws debt, and her oppressive system of restriction upon the poor, for the benefit of her monopolists. Thanks be to England, that, with the iron hand of power, she compelled us to carve out our own glorious des as, better adapted to a young and rising cour Thanks be to her, we repeat, that her own folly and her own despotism compelled us to separate from her—to cut the cord which would have bound together, like the captives of Mezentius, the citizens of ed government. Thanks be to her, that we were compelled by her injustice to set up for our selves; and thanks be to the valor of our forefathers

pectations of a very different character are enter-lained, and are industriously circulated, in the oppo-tion ranks.

Let the democratic party stand manfully and mangingly in the practice of the properties of unitedly in support of our patriotic Chief Magis-trate, and the measures which that honest man been crushed by the sword of power. We have witnessed the partition of one country, and the op-pression of others, as the balance of power required the injustice of Europe to alternate; and have inter-posed no effort, even in behalf of those whose suf-ferings had our warmest sympathy. Thus mindful of our own limits, we have a right to hold other nations to theirs, and to claim, with President Monroe that the European powers shall not transfer to this ourse of the present administration—to carry out less principles and to redeem the pledges on which the republican party have come into power—to detraine for years to come the destinies of the recan easily change it to a herding-place for political termine for years to come the destinies of the republic. Will they come for weal or for wo? If the
slaves. Democracy has become too firmly planted
republican party bring that spirit of union with
them which has brought the President into power,
the Wild they come for weal or for wo? If the
slaves. Democracy has become too firmly planted
republican party bring that spirit of union with
there, to be uprooted by any leagued monarchs of
the World; and when France and England talk
slaves.

he same not received the endorsement of so respectable a paper as the National Intelligencer. Vain about the paper as the National Intelligencer. Vain the paper are as the National Intelligencer. Vain the paper are great in the participate in the bleasings of our Union, and we have neglected to furnish them. They have claimed to participate in the bleasings of our Union, and we have practically shut them out from our midst. They talk at this moment of disappointment or discontent, abandon is blanter-if he should doggedly persist in his opposition to the great principles—we could spare him, selected but we should regret the separation. With respect to our course and opinions, the line is chalked out. We repeat again, that which we wiltred, we hope, in the spirit of patricipsism—ever his it, and assumed our present position, we said, in our prospectus:

We shall seem it our solemn duty to respect those extend to the spirit of patricipsism—ever thanks of the proposition which secured it subspired and the participation of the participate in the bleasings of the secure o

Union, and is hence about to practise the lesson "rebellion and revolt." The "Herald'a" opini belong to a by-gone age, and its facts have no ex-

and predicts a further enlargement of our boundar ries. It suggests that the progress of events plainly points to the further extension of the American republic. Well; if the "Times" will buckle fortune to our back, we must submit to the inevitable law for destiny. It seems to think that no limit can be set to the extending sway which it is destined to extert on this western hemisphere. If this be accomplished simply by the moral influence of its invaluable institutions—if no obligations of honor, if none of the requisitutions of international law forbid the banns, and if the great interests of our country should permit the extension of our boundary even beyond the Rio del Norte, to another section of the Pacific ocean, we hope the "Times" will not complain of the sagacity of its own vaticinations. We wish to force nothing. We wish to force nothing. We wish to acquire nothing by the power of the sword, or by the arts of seduction. We do not desire to extend our power through the operation of the same principles, and by virtue of the same system, which even now the London "Morning Chronicle" is pointing out as the road for Great Britain to follow, in order to bring the whole of the East Indies within the grap and acope of her power. No; we would rather that things should take their own course, and agree to be "let alone." England sees and feels the mighty influence of the moral causes which are at work; and we feel, too, how utterly power less she is to check its progress. Hence the chafing irritation with which she marks every succeeding step we take in our march to greatness, and the bitterness with which she traduces our government and our people. She may well fear the living presence of a free nation—the shining example of a self-governing community; for this presence and shins example, we devoutly trust, are destined, under "Lexange at a stand-still. No transaction restricts and notice of protection by the British feet had been controlled in the proposition of the same shining example of a self-governing co laxing grasp which England retains on Oregon and the mistaken threats of Louis Philippe tha Europe must preserve the balance of power is ica. All struggling, however, against the flowing current of events, is impotent and vain. Let us hope that it will not be continued to violence, and involve the world in a new contest, more formidable

"Montesquieu's maxim about this species of Annor will be forgotten, nor his correlative maxim that "virtue is foundation of republics."

OFFICIAL. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

CORPUS CHRISTI, Oct. 11, 188.

On the 9th instant, five companies of the 5th infantry, under Lieut. Col. McIntosh; two companies of the 8th infantry, under Capt. Montgomery; and one company of the 7th infantry, under Brevet Major Seawell, arrived at St. Joseph's island. The trops are all in good health. The news from the frontier continues still to be of a pacific character.

Boston, October 22, 1845.

region of the globe their policy and their power.

The western hemisphere must remain a chosen are na for the growth of liberty, and no "Holy Alliance" can easily change it to a herding-place for political the alaves. Democracy has become too firmly planted there, to be uprooted by any leagued monarchs of the Old World; and when France and England talk of preserving the "balance of power" upon this continent, they forget the resistless tendencies of the age, which have already outgrown the checks and balances of antiquated systems, and are destined yet to destroy, in their gradual operation, the despote isms and oligarchies of the whole earth. Tyranny has had its day, and Europe will struggle in vain to exterminate the growing doctrines of equality and right.

The views of the "Herald" on this subject (even if sincerely entertained) are as extravagant as its "wish" is chimerical and vain. The Oregon settlers govern themselves only because America will not govern them. They have called to us for laws,

not govern them. They have called to us for laws, next number prepared for Wednesday's evening's and we have neglected to furnish them. They have paper, when he will no doubt explain the points

SKETCHES FROM THE FOREIGN PAPERS RE ment that it was contrary to the spirit of the treat

British Minister for Foreign Affairs (Lord Aber-deen) to the demand on the part of the owners of

ions, more especially because she brought an enemy three extracts are interesting:

habitants—a confederacy strong, not only in its numbers, but in all the elements which go to make up a nation's might, and add to its lasting glory. It has vividly before its mind the peopling, the independence, the annexation of Texas—all consummated in the face of the world, and as if in pursuance of a fixed decree. It sees, therefore, in these Oregon movements, only the prelude to a new annexation—only the nucleus for other states, soon to join the already extended league of American freedom, and give new impulse to the cause of equal rights. Of course, the "Times" does not admit as fully as it ought the American right to Oregon, and errs entirely in supposing any annexation necessary of a territory already our own, and a people who claim to be governed by our laws; but, in the grand result to which it looks, the "Times" is doubtless right.

On the Private are interesting:

"Appalas op The River Plate. Plate. Oct. 2—Private advices to the 27th July have been received from Buenos Ayras. They confirm the generally expressed doubts as to the authenticity of the accounts received from the United States. We are assured the Argentine fleet had merely been placed under surveillance. The ultimatum of the British and French ministers would expire on the 31st of July. Mr. Ouseley intended to embark his family on board her Majesty's steam-ship Firebrand on the 27th; and unless Rosas acceded to the terms of the ultimatum, operations would be commenced at the expiration of the time allowed for decision. The British residents are stated to have entertained no fear for their personal safety.

"The following letter from the Falmouth correspondent of the Exchange News-room in this town has attracted considerable attention. It is generally ascribed to the agent of Rosas, the editor of the "British Packet":

"Buenos Ayraes, July 27.

The London "Times" is not content with extending our empire in this direction. The eye of the London seer pierces into more distant futurity, and predicts a further enlargement of our boundaries. It suggests that the progress of events plainly points to the further extension of the American reproducts to the further extension of the further extension of the American reproducts to the further extension of the American reproducts to

From the London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 3.

There are limits even to Lord Aberdeen's forbearance. He has at length encountered a fee weak enough to justify hostility, and is so fortunate as to have an opportunity of at once showing his own spirit and making another sacrifice of British interests to the estente cordiale. The united forces of France, Brazil, and England, are about to "terminate the hostilities between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo."

What have we to do with the squabble of these South American States! What interests of our is,

SKETCHES FROM THE FOREIGN PAPERS RECEIVED AT THE "UNDON" OFFICE BY THE LAST ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.

EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THIS CONTINENT.—We lay before the readers of the "Union" some interesting extracts bearing upon this subject, which seems to assume new importance every day. The first is from the London "Times" of the 3d instant. It professes to give an account of the occurrences which have taken place on the La Plata. The second is from the London "Morning Chronicle" of the same date, and may be regarded as the exponent of the sentiment which is entertained on the same subject by the party opposed to the administration of Signature of the sentiment which is entertained on the same subject by the party opposed to the administration of Signature of the sentiment which is the official answer of the Robert Peel. The third is the official answer of the Robert Peel Robert Peel Robert Peel Robert Peel Rob

CAUSES OF FALL IN PRICES OF COTTON MANUFAC runes.—The English people do not appear to have become converts to the doctrine of the friends of mo-

never dreamed of conquest-that the exws, is no less foreign to the principles than to the The daily regiser of events, as they occur in the Old World, how

why has we to the oth the speakhed ridners and the speakhed ridners and

mexation of the two republics. No American in blush for the means which we employ to bring tions. When fairly annexed to our ountry, Texas will freely participate in the bless-gs of our institutions. Such is the congenia racter of our republic, that all share alike as par or of the Del Norte. Not so the inhabitants o Hindostan, or of Circassia, or of Algiera. The

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our regular correspondent.]
New York, Oct. 24, 1845.
We occasionally hear of the atrangest freaks of anaticism. All recollect the absurdities practised by the Millerites a year or two since, who so confidently predicted the end of the world. The uttention of the model of the statement of maentry predicted the end of the world. The utter failure of their ridiculous prophecies seemed to have thrown a wet blanket over their operations. We still, however, now and then hear of some fellow, probably "more knave than fool," attempting to revive similar nonsense in his own way. It seems, a man of great pretensions in revealed knowledge gave out to the good people on the eastern shore of Long Island, a short time since, that it had been revealed to him from Heaven, that the world was speedily to come to an end. To escape "the wrath to come," it was necessary for them to "spew the devil from their mouths." To enable his believers to accomplish this important object he

mand. Sales of 1,200 baies were man, 1,500 to-day.

Asks.—Pots command \$3 874; pearls, \$4 124.

Exchange is without alteration—rather dull.

Cleared.—Ship Adelaide, for Havana.

Arrived.—Packet-ship lows, from Havre. Several smaller vessels have cleared and arrived to and from foreign ports, the names of which may not prove of interest to your readers.

Yours, truly,

MORGAN.

ascertained.
The Great Western is daily expected, with several days' later news. She is said to be filled with

eration in foreign exch ivals or clearances of i